t followed Lincoln's leadership.

Men praise Lincoln to-day and attack the Republican party, altogether forgetful of the fact that in Lincoln's life tetful of the fact that in series of closely which he is employed, as if he were inthe man and the party were so closely inited in aim and accomplishment that the history of the one is the history of the other. The truth is that the history of the last fifty years, with one or two exceptions, has been the history of the Republican party. The progress that has been made has been made by the Republican party in the legislative and executive power intrusted to it by the people at large.

workman injured in the business in which he is employed, as if he were insured against accident.

We have provided a mining bureau law looking to the devising of remedies for the saving of miners' lives through government research, out of the expense of the federal Treasury; we have passed a statute providing for mediation and arbitration between railroads and their employes which has worked with marvellous success and reduced

Progressives Not Extremists.

There are those who look upon the present situation as one full of evil and corruption and as a tyranny of concentrated wealth, and who in apparent despair at any ordinary remedy are seeking to pull down those things which have been regarded as the pillars of the temple of freedom and representative government and to reconstruct our whole society on some new principle, not defigovernment and to reconstruct our whole society on some new principle, not definitely formulated, and with no intelligent or intelligible forecast of the exact constitutional and statutory results to be attained. With the effort to make the selection of candidates, the enactment of legislation and the decision of courts developed to the discipline of popular elections whenever the conclusions they reach do not suit the people, or their decisions are to be substitutional and statutory results to be subject to the discipline of popular elections whenever the conclusions they reach do not suit the people, or their decisions are to be subject to the discipline of popular elections whenever the conclusions they reach do not suit the people, or their decisions are to be subject to the discipline of popular elections whenever the conclusions they reach do not suit the people, or their decisions are to be subject to the discipline of popular elections whenever the conclusions they reach do not suit the people, or their decisions are to be subject to the discipline of popular elections whenever the conclusions they reach do not suit the people, or their decisions are to be subject to the discipline of popular elections whenever the conclusions they reach do not suit the people, or their decisions are to be subject to the discipline of popular elections whenever the conclusions they reach do not suit the conclusions they reach do not suit the popular elections whenever the conclusions they reach do not suit the conclusions pend on the momentary passions of a people necessarily indifferently informed as to the issues presented, and with-out the opportunity having been given them for time and study and that de-them for time and study and that deliberation that gives security and comliberation that gives security and common sense to the government of the people, such extremists would hurry us into a condition which could find no parallel except in the French Revolution or in that bubbling anarchy that once characterized the South American except and the state of the find people of the property o once characterized the South American republics. Such extremists are not progressives; they are political emotionalists or neurotics, who have lost that sense of proportion, that clear and candid consideration of their own weaknesses, as a whole and that clear perception of the necessity for checks upon ception of the necessity for checks upon hasty popular action which made our people who fought the Revolution and who drafted the federal Constitution the greatest self-governing people that the world ever knew.

the world ever knew.

The Constitution was framed to give to all men equality of right before the law and the equality of opportunity that such equality of right before the law was intended to secure. A review of the history of this country, with the mutalized to the proposal fortunes of the intions in the personal fortunes of the in-dividuals that have gone to make up the people, will show that never in the history of the world has there been such quality of *opportunity as in these inited States, and it has been secured by upholding as sacred the rights of individual liberty and the rights of private property in the guarantees of the federal and state constitutions.

It has been said, and it is a common

platform expression, that it is well to prefer the man above the dollar, as if the preservation of property rights had some other purpose than the assistance to and the uplifting of human rights. Private property was not established in order to gratify love of some material wealth or capital. It was established as an instrumentality in the progress of civilization and the uplifting of man, and it is equality of opportunity that private property promotes by assuring to man the results of his own labor, thrift and self-restraint. When, therefore, the demagogue mounts the platform and announces that he prefers the man above the dollar he ought to be interrogated as to what he means thereby—whether he is in favor of abolishing the right of institution of private property and of taking away from the poor man the opportunity to become wealthy by the of the abilities that God has given him, the cultivation of the virtues with which practice of self-restraint and the exercise of moral courage will fortify

Government Action Still Needed.

Now, I am far from saying that the development of business, the discovery of new and effective methods of using capital, has not produced problems the concentration of wealth and the combination of capital. Moreover, in order to tempt investment we have doubtless in times past permitted the state to pledge to individuals privilege more permanent and of wider scope than the public interest demanded, and we have permitted the establishment of corbal corrections are considered. The only proposition it insists on is that the facts in respect to the amount of protection needed by established industries in this country and in the public interest demanded, and we have permitted the establishment of corbance of the construction of reasonable beaten in 1910, but that was by a defection of Republicans through what I must think was a misunderstanding, but not only proposition it insists on is that the facts in respect to the amount of protection needed by established industries in this country and the public interest demanded, and we have permitted the establishment of corbance of the corbance of the man is demented. Meyers said he came from Washington and had an appointment with the President of the man is demented. Meyers said he came from Washington and had an appointment with the President of the man is demented. Meyers said he came from Washington and had an appointment with the President of the Republicans, but the man is demented. Meyers said he came from Washington and had an appointment with the President of the Republicans to the state of the Republicans to th have permitted the establishment of cor-porations and the acquisition of power through the corrupting use of money in politics, so as at times to give to a few dangerous control in legislation and government; but during the last ten years much progress against such abuses has been made in this regard. Statutes have been passed, notably the anti-trust statute and the interstate commerce law and its amendments, to restrain a misuse of the privileges conferred by charter, and, if need be, there is nothing in the future of the country to prevent and everything in the principles and history of the Republican party to forecast progress in this direction. Indeed, the only progress that has been made of a real character in these respects has been made by the legislation and execution of those whom the Republican party has put in power. In so far, therefore, as progressive policy in politics means the close regulation of state given privilege close regulation of state given privilege, so as to secure its use for the benefit of public and to restrain its abuse for undue profit of the grantee of the privilege, the Republican party is en-

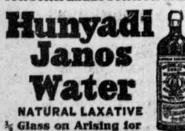
titled to be called truly progressive. Its statesmen drafted and passed the anti-trust law of 1890, and its successive administrations have gradually brought that to be a controlling force in the proper limitations upon business combinations in this country. It holds itself in readiness to facilitate business still more by the adoption of a federal incorporation act, which on the one hand will give security to legitimately used capi-tal and on the other hand secure more certain compliance with the limitations of law by the great combinations of cap-ital in industrial production whose chief

siness is in interstate commerce. When the interstate commerce law was a dead enactment upon the statute books of the country and its violation was universal by all the railroads engaged in traffic between the states the Republican party passed the rebate bill, the rate bill and finally in this administration the comprehensive amendment of 1910 which has now brought the rail-roads within the complete control of the Interstate Commerce Commission and

Legislation for Workingmen.

In what respect does this interstate of weight to show that it is not working to comply with its terms, and that the railroad service to the public are not within complete the public are not within complete to the public are not within complete the public are not within the nmerce law now need amendment? to the public are not within complete remedial effect by invoking the application of the present statutes. Now, I admit that we have progressed in our ideas since the last century in the general view that the government is more responsible for the comfort safety and Jeffersonian doctrine of government. We have come to recognize that the common law as it affected the relation of the employer and the employe was a law framed under the influence of the employer, and that the principles that obtained in that law, said to be based upon public policy, could not be justified by any proper modern view. For that reason we have adopted a new employers' liability act, regulating according to

The Pure Product of Nature's Springs. You will feel better and do better for using



CONSTIPATION

a juster rule the contract of employment between the interstate commerce railroads and their employes, and there is about to report now a Congressional committee which will recommend a so-

and their employes which has worked with marvellous success and reduced strikes to a minimum.

It has come to be the fashion to at-

tack courts on the ground that they are not sufficiently progressive in their sym-pathies and are too much bound by the letter of the law, and do not yield in their construction of statutes to the popular view of what the law ought to be rather than what it actually is in writ-

ten or customary form. The suggestion is made by which judges are to be subject to the discidiciary of the independence without which they must be an instrument of tain, as a national party, respecting as it does the Constitution of the United States, the care with which the judicial its face like flint against any constitutional change in it to take away from the high priests upon whom we depend to administer justice the independence that they must enjoy of influence of powerful individuals or of powerful ma-

Reforms in Proceedings Planned.

The Republican party is not blind to the defects of the administration the defects of the administration of justice in this country. It is not blind to the necessity for changes in its procedure, in the expedition with which its judgments are rendered, in the cheapness with which justice may be obtained, and in the certainty of punishment for crime. It is conscious that the delays and expense of litigation tand to deand expense of litigation tend to de-prive the poor litigant of an equality of portunity with the wealthy plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, and that there is great room for improvement in the manner of administering justice; but this is far, very far, from a change in the structure of our courts by which the ratio decidend of judgments is to be changed from that of law and eternal and uniform justice to that of the voice of the majority in individof the voice of the majority in individ-

ual instances. The Republican party is as progresany party in its desire to perfect the judicial procedure of the country. Steps are now being taken looking tow-

rd progress in that direction. So, too, with respect to the tariff, The Republican party is not a hidebound tariff party. It has changed its position from that Chinese wall and the imposi-tion of customs duty sufficient to make the tariff as high as possible on everything that needs to be protected. It has come to a much more reasonable view, to wit, that the tariff rates on merchantor with the tariff rates of the tariff rates to wit, that the tariff rates on merchan-dise imported ought not to exceed those which will furnish living protection to the industries of this country with which such imported merchandise will come into competition. The Republican party useful to the people, and as its constructions of the competition of the republican party than come to recommend that the target the result is the republicant of has come to recognize that high tariff duties encourage combinations of capital by suppressing competition to take advantage in the domestic prices charged of the excessive rates of duty, and that that is a much safer system which limits that is a much safer system which limits the duties to the measure of the differ-ence between the cost of production here and the cost of production abroad than to the wholesale system of imposing high rates in order to secure protection at the

expense of everything else. on of such merchandise abroad and in this country. In other words, gentlemen, the Republican party has taken its position and must maintain its position in favor of as little disturbance of the busi-ness of the country as possible in respect to tariff changes by requiring that those changes shall only take place schedule by schedule, and then only after a full by schedule, and then only after a full ascertainment of the facts by a non-partisan tariff board or commission which shall epable Congress and the public at large to know what must be the norm

sary effect of the proposed legislation. Revision Without Disturbance.

This I consider a progressive policy of the utmost importance to the country's business. Heretofore we have had protective tariffs, revenue tariffs, and istence of which and the Republican all put upon the statute book with lit-tle or no reliable evidence as to what effect the tariff was going, to have With the system of separate schedules and a tariff commission business dis-turbance can be reduced to a minimum. While the tariff will not be taken out of politics, a discussion of it will be brought to an intelligent knowledge of the facts and with the issues clearly drawn, rather than to a general denunciation on the one side and a general affirmation on the other.

In matters of conservation and in respect to all those activities of govern-ment, like those of the Agricultural Department and such other branches of the government as are directed to the assistance and comfort of the people, the Republican party is necessarily the more progressive of the two. Under the construction which the Republican party has always given to the Consti tution while the institutions of civil liberty and private property were sacredly maintained, the general pro-visions of the federal Constitution have proved wide enough to enable the gen-eral government under Republican leg-islation to assume many burdens which under the strict construction of the Constitution, traditionally asserted by the Democratic party, would have been im-

possible The Republican party has been pro gressive also in its view that this great government, prosperous, strong, indepen-dent and responsible, owes a duty to tee or guardian or counsellor and friend of such less fortunate peoples.

We Republicans believe in peace. We believe in pushing as far as we may the principle of arbitration to secure peace. We believe in the ultimate es-tablishment of an arbitral court into responsible for the comfort, safety and which any nation may draw any other protection of the individual than it was thought to be under the laissez faire judgment; but, charged as we have been judgment; but, charged as we have been with actual government, we do not al-low ourselves to be blinded by a mere fetich and to fail to make proper prepar-ations against possible present dangers because in the future we may hope that these dangers will ultimately disappear Therefore, we are in favor of a suitable army to maintain law and order and protect our interests and carry out our duties in the many parts of the globe where we are called upon to act to-day.

We are just now completing the Panama Canal and in the protection of that

ama Canal, and in the protection of that canal we shall need three thousand or four thousand more soldiers. The same thing is true of Hawati, an island which is knit to us by the will of the people and to which we owe the debt of adequate protection. We have an army of mobile troops not more than one to a thousand of our population, and now it is purposed by our Democratic friends in Congress to reduce that army by eliminating one-third of our cavalry. They would cut out some of the best cavalry in the worldsome of the best cavalry in the world— five regiments which are needed for a nucleus of a larger army should we ever be suddenly called into war. For the same reason they propose to depart from the time honored practice of adding to our navy each year two battleships by cutting them off altogether this year. In considering our many responsibilities in

COUPON NO. 72, TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1912. \$15,450 in Prizes Free New-York Tribune.

BOOKREADERS' CONTEST

My Answers to THE TRIBUNE'S Bookreaders' Pictures of This Date and Number Are:

No. 143..... No. 144..... Contestant's Name.....

No......Street

CUT ALONG THIS LINE.

Contestants in the Tribune's Bookreaders' Contest must write their answers upon this coupon, which will appear on Page 2 of The Tribune every day during the contest. The complete coupon must be returned. Answers submitted on coupons which are not complete or which do not bear The Tribune's heading will not be considered. List of prizes, conditions of the contest and

City or Town and State.....

TO-DAY'S PICTURES APPEAR ON PAGE 9.

Canal is completed.

Democrats Do as Expected.

In other words, our Democratic friends are doing the very thing that they are always reputed to do—they are doing the wrong thing at the right time. With unfailing accuracy they have selected as their policy that which is least defensible under existing conditions.

under existing conditions.

I have not enumerated, and could not because time would not permit, the many measures for which the Republican party is responsible—the postal savings bank, the parcels post, the corporation tax, the maximum and minimum clause of the tariff, free trade with the Philippines, the successful administration of colonial governments, the negotiation of the Japanese and other treaties, the satisfactory solution of the question of immigration responsible in the legislature, and the Executive, and the obligation for action has been felt and responded to.

I have said this much to show that the

Republican party since its beginning, more than fifty years ago, has always been a progressive party and it has al-ways recognized its responsibility by ac-tion. It has never hesitated to assume tion. It has never hesitated to assume the burden of new legislation to accomaction and progressive legislation within useful to the people, and as its construc-tion of the powers of the general govern-ment is a more liberal one than that of

shall be ascertained after a full and complete report by an impartial tribunal upon the facts governing the producparty what they considered a locus poenitentiæ, and an opportunity of still proving the genuineness of its promise in the platform of 1908. That we have done so in the last two sessions of Con-gress and that we are proffering definite results for a return of complete power I think every one who has followed the course of national events will realize.

results are what the people wish. We do not hesitate to ask for their support. The arguments of most Democrats in favor of a return to their party have a general likeness. We have first a gen-eral denunciation of conditions said to party's responsibility for which depend chiefly upon the authority of the speaker alone; then the statement of general good results that must be accomplished by following the principles of the Democratic party and of Jackson and Jeffer-son, without specification as to what they are, and, finally, a pressure for an invitation to that party to assume power. There is nothing definite in what is said; nothing definite promised, only

said; general denunciation and general prom-They speak of a spirit of unrest everywhere; they don't describe what that un-rest depends upon, and if they do, they don't tell how it is to be remedied or what legislation will accomplish it.

Sure of Return to Power.

We are going to have a four months' campaign, from the middle of June until the first of November. In that time the people will have the right and opportunity to ask of each party what it proto answer that they propose generally to introduce good legislation and exe-cute it. The question is, What legisla-tion they will enact, how are they going to formulate it and how execute it?

Four months will test the substance of the criticisms and of the proffers o new policies which are to be offered by either party, and it is because of my confidence that the Republican party can point to definite deeds already ac-complished, to laws already on the stat-ute books and being enforced and carried to a useful purpose, and to pro-posed statutes with a clear description of the terms and effect of such statutes I confidently rely upon an ultimate verdict by the people in favor of the old Republican party, the party of Lincoln and of Grant, the most progressive party in the history of this country or any other country, the party of achievement and not of broken promises, the party of liberal, effective government, in which the watch decompts is the watchwood farsighted economy is the watchword, without that spasmodic pernuriousness which ignores great national needs on the score of political emergency, the party that stands by the fundamental principles of free and well ordered government, preserving the rights and equality of opportunity, of the individual and not interfering with the only steady, practical progress that is possible.

Charles O. Maas, a native of New Orleans, but a resident of New York, and a member of the Republican Club, delivered the annual oration on Abraham Lincoln. Speaking as a Southerner, Mr. Mass pictured the veneration in which Lincoln's name is now held, South as well as North. President Taft remained at the dinner until the end of Mr. Maas's

oration. Rear Admiral Hutch I. Cone, who was introduced as the chief engineer of the navy, asserted he was not an orator, and admitted that he was not even a Re-

is a great mistake. Certainly the dim-inution in the additions to the fleet ought not to be contemplated until the Parama (Capal is contemplated). The greatest of provided that these men are not provided by the whim of Congress. Would that

tary Affairs, Mr. Bannard explained.

"So I telephoned for the best speaker in the district," said the toastmaster. "and I'll give you one guess as to who he is. "Chauncey," said a half dozen men

near the dais. "Right," answered Mr. Bannard, and

former Senator Depew, the last speaker, all have claimed the attention of the party and of those of its representatives tion.

MENU.
Cotult systers.
Green turtle soup. English style.
Radishes, Olives. Celery. Salted almonds.
Medaliton of bass, lobster sauce.
Hollandaise potatoes.
Sweetbreads, Fforentine.
Escalop of spring lamb, a la Rose.
Chateau potatoes. French string beans, sauté.
Fancy sherbet.
Squab chicken, rousted in casserole.
Lettuce salad, Russian dressing.
Plombière of chestnuts, vanilla sauce.
Assorted cakes. Fruit.
Coffee.
Wines. Apollinaris.

HAD "BOMB" FOR TAFT

Apparently Demented Man Ar-

rested When Near President. A few minutes after President Taft and

plaining the supposed mechanism of his "infernal machine" while the President sens who heard him told the police. The ought to have the same common sense and box the man carried contained some en velopes and two electric batteries.

ALASKA DISTRICT FOR TAFT Administration Indorsed by the Farthest North Republicans.

Nome, Alaska, Feb. 12.-The Republican district convention for the Second Alaska Judicial Division met here Saturday and elected delegates to the territorial convention pledged to President Taft.

Resolutions indersing the Taft administration were adopted. The following tele- saying that he did not believe tariff que gram was sent to Secretary Hilles, at tions could be entirely taken out of poli-Washington:

Please convey to the President greeting from the Farthest North Republican con-vention, whose iffty delegates go to the territorial convention at Cordova instruct-ed solid for his renomination.

GEORGIA DELEGATES SPLIT

One Faction Indorses Administration; Other Elects Taft Delegates.

elected delegates to the Chicago convention. The majority faction, headed by Postmaster Blun, indorsed the "Republican administration." while the other faction indorsed the work of President Taft and in structed delegates for him.

Trouble started over contests of dele gates from four counties. It is expected Big Indiana Organization Records Its that the fight will be carried to the state convention at Atlana on Wednesday.

COLORADO INDORSES TAFT

Favoring Roosevelt.

nates to the national convention will meet esty of purpose and that his administra-

President Taft was indersed for renomination, the vote being 163 to 10. By a similar vote an amendment indersing Theodore Roosevelt as Colorado's choice for the Republican Presidential nomination was lost.

LINCOLN LEAGUE FOR TAFT

Also Indorses Both United States Senators from Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.-President Taft, Senator Shelby M. Cullom and Senator William Lorimer were indorsed at the state convention of the Lincoln Protective League to-day, and the approval of the league was given to the candidacy of Ler Small, of Kankakee, for Governor of Illi-

Resolutions in line with the platform of the league, denouncing executive interference with the Legislature, and declaring against the initiative, referendum and re-call, were adopted.

TAFT DELEGATES INSTRUCTED. Atlanta, Feb. 12.-Republicans of 5th Congress District of Georgia to-day elected J. J. Martin and William F. Penn delegates to the Republican National Convention, and instructed them for President

MAY CALL SPECIAL SESSION.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 12.-Governor Chase our navy each year two battleships by cutting them off sitogether this year. In considering our many responsibilities in different parts of the world I think this up our self-respect with other nations.

MERCHANTS HEAR TAFT TAFT AT GRADUATES' CLUB

President, at Drygoods Dinner, More than 100 Institutions Rep-Urges Tariff Expert Bureau. resented at Dinner.

IS FOR PRUDENT REVISION YALE SONG GREETS HIM

Only After Accurate Information Has Been Obtained.

President Taft was enthusiastically reeived last night at the first annual dinner of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, at the Hotel Astor. His advocacy of a prudent revision of the tariff, an amendment schedule by schedule based on information gathered judiciously and scientifically, was applauded vigorously by more than two hundred merchants from all parts It was the President's second dinner call

shortly after 10 o'clock. The diners rose and cheered as President Taft, with his staff, and accompanied by his brother, three cheers. Vernon M. Bovie, president Henry W. Taft, passed through the room and to the speakers' table. Charles H. said: Strong, jr., of Cleveland, who was toastmaster, proposed the President's health, and the diners responded amid cries of "Another term!" A feeling of genial cordiality was brought

into the meeting by the President when he asked for a song from George H. O'Connor, of Washington, who had contributed much to the pleasure of the evening by his selections. The President beamed during the recital and at times broke out into hearty laughter. He said he was delighted to be there and

to go back through his life and remember how much he had contributed generally to the support of the audience before him. He had been informed that this was their first dinner, he said, and inferred that they had only lately caught the disease of annual banquets, but having had some ex-George W. Goethals were scheduled as periences with such banquets, he wanted to congratulate them on having reached that point in the development of a great business. Expressing his pleasure at the songs of "Brother O'Connor," the President then turned to the serious topic of

the tariff and said in part: Government is a great business in a sense Government is a great business in a sense and touches general business on many points. You are closely interested in the character of governmental policy on this point. You are engaged in selling drygoods and, I should think, you are concerned in tariff and imposition of duty. Now, I believe we are working in Washington in your interest, in the direction of minimizing the disturbances of business which have herstofore arisen from the passage of tariff bills. sage of tariff bills.

After the applause had subsided the President told of the importance to busi-

party, it may be counted upon to respond much more promptly to modern needs in this regard than its old-time opponent.

If we have a record in the last three years, and especially in the last three years, of responding to popular needs by legislation specifically adapted to afford the proper remedies, why should we not be sure of winning a vote of confidence from the people? It is true we were beaten in 1910, but that was by a defection of Republicans through what I must think was a misunderstanding, but not by changes from Republicans to the Democratic party. Their defection replaced in the proper remedies, why should we not be sure of winning a vote of confidence from the people? It is true we were beaten in 1910, but that was by a defection of Republicans through what I must think was a misunderstanding, but not by changes from Republicans to the Democratic party. Their defection replaced in the proper remedies, whose county Courthouse in Newark the police arrested a man who carried a paper box, in which he had said the cost of production in other countries and the cost of production in of the paper box, in which he had said the cost of production in other countries and the cost of production in of the paper box, in which he had said the cost of production in other countries and the cost of production in of the paper box. In which he had said the cost of producted and sold in their countries.

A few minutes after President Taft and had to product a man the cost of research to put the courthouse. The man describe in the forming and tariff laws. and per- President Taft said that this country

follow such a course. He added:

I hope we have introduced a system that will obtain and become permanent, and that the tariff will not be amended except by separate schedules, and that no sched-ule will be amended without knowing what the effect of the change will be upon business.

business.

This has been forced upon us as what we needed by the discussions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff. It has been forced not only upon our intelligence, but it will be forced upon the political sagacity of the people in Washington if you business men will add to the transit. nsist upon it.

Here again there was prolonged applause for the President's words. He finished by tics because of varying opinions as to free trade and degree of protection, but that every man ought to agree as to the wisdom of the system, he suggested.

There were upward of a hundred dry goods firms represented by the diners. At the President's table were W. E. Emery president of the Emery, Bird, Thayer Drygoods Company, of Kansas City, Mo.; John F. Horman, of H. S. Barney & Co., of Schenectady, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. N. McGee Waters, Charles A. Stix, of St. Louis; Con-Savannah, Feb. 12.-After the police had troller Prendergast, A. M. Cooper, presieen called to stop disorder at the first dent of the Howlands Drygoods Company District Republican Convention here to- of Bridgeport, Conn.; C. H. Strong, ir. day the delegates split, and each faction president of the William Taylor & Sor Company, of Cleveland; Congressman John W. Weeks, the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Coffin. G. Phillips, of "The Drygoods Econo mist," and George H. O'Connor.

LEAGUE INDORSES TAFT

Admiration for President. By Telegraph to The Tribune

New Castle, Ind., Feb. 12.—President Taft received generous indorsement to-day at the meeting of the Indiana Lincoln League, an Republicans Refuse to Pass Resolution organization which has a membership of more than five thousand active Republicans The resolutions, which were unanimously Denver, Feb. 12.-The Republican state adopted, declare that the President's frankonvention to select delegates and alter- ness inspires public confidence in his honat Colorado Springs, March 27. This was tion will mark an era of great prosperity cided by the state central committee here and material advancement, and that he "is a man fully equipped by natural endowment, self acquired and experience to conceive, the courage to dare and the force to The league indorsed his attitude toward

the tariff and the Tariff Board through which he procures "actual facts in place of academic theories regarding the tariff." SOCIALIST FIGHTS GUARD PAY

Merrill Opposes Bill Urging Federal Money for State Soldiers.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Albany, Feb. 12.—Herbert M. Merrill, of chenectady, the Socialist member of the Assembly, in his first speech "as the representative of the laboring class," showed to night that he had little affection for the National Guard.

Assemblyman Cuvillier called up for adoption his resolution urging Congress to pass the federal pay bill for the national guards of the various states. After he had completed his introductory talk on the resolution, Assemblyman Merrill arose to object to the measure.

"As the representative of the laboring class," he said, "I object to giving any more money to the military." The resolution was adopted after Assem blyman Cuvillier had submitted statistics

from the Adjutant General's office showing . Osborn announced to-day that he is that the proposed legislation would save the state \$1,500,000 a year. SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Mailed anywhere in the United States

for \$2.50 a year,

Says Changes Should Be Made President Moves Audience When He Refers to Lincoln's Tolera-

tion of His Enemies.

President Taft was received with great enthusiasm at the eighth annual Lincoln dinner of the Graduates' Club, held at the City Club last night. The graduates of more than one hundred institutions of because he would like to take a delegation learning, represented in the club, joined to Chicago that would be uninstructed, and in the Yale "Boola" song as the President in regard to which the national leaders entered the banquet hall, shortly before 11 o'clock, accompanied by his brother, last night, and he did not arrive until Henry W. Taft, and his military aid, Major Butt. The two hundred and fifty diners stood and gave the President a rousing state chairman. What Mr. Woodruff told of the club, introduced President Taft, who

> I thank you for this cordial reception. The lungs from which those cheers came evidently had some practice during your academic years. I am told the club numbers the graduates of one hundred institutions. I am sure it must number some of the most successful men in business and professional life in New York. It must also number graduates of some of the smaller colleges. I am bound to say that the graduates of the smaller colleges have certain number graduates of some of the smaller colleges. I am bound to say that the graduates of the smaller colleges have certain advantages over those of the larger institutions. Somehow, they seem to get started on the road to success with better adaptation, sometimes. I suppose there is an added inspiration to show what greatness really is, starting from an humbler origin.

The President's sentiment in relation to the smaller colleges was heartly cheered He continued:

He continued:

I was sure that would meet with the approval of some of the graduates. You devote your annual dinner to the memory and honor of Abraham Lincoln, who was not a graduate of any college, but he united all those splendid qualities in his nature which make the strongest and greatest character a man can have. He had a determination to serve, a toleration of all the world, a toleration of the assaults of his enemies, a kindly feeling toward his enemies, a kindly feeling toward his enemies, even in the heat of battle. His character combined all those great qualities which make you love him with a present love. I have no doubt the publications about Lincoln will go on and on because the man who reads about Lincoln is moved to rise and say something, to express his admiration and love for this great man. You may well elect him as the patron saint of your connected. may well elect him as the patron saint o your annual dinner, as the greatest Ameri

President Taft was deeply moved in speaking of the martyred President, and he conveyed this feeling to his audience, wh listened most intently. The President left the club

President told of the importance to business men of knowing prices and business conditions so as to be secure from losses under the present small percentage of profit. He continued:

The principle we have tried in Washington is very simple. It is that we ought to know what it is we are dealing with; that we ought to know the facts before we change the law in order that we may understand what the effect of the change will be And we must knowsthat Congress.

with the effect of the change and what the effect of the change is a whole, or by committees, is not so contituted, and does not sit long enough, to enter the trade of the countries and the cost of production in other countries at the speakers' table.

With the physician advised nim to regard advised nim to regard and spice and his physician advised nim to regard and the physician advised nim to regard and the physician advised nim to regard the physician advised nim to regard and the cost of the change grip and his physician advised nim to regard and the speakers were Charles Alexander and under such circumstances it is both and under

BARNES SEES WOODRUFF Asks Ex-Leader to Aid Hin in

Anti-Taft Move.

Having had a conference on Sature with F. J. H. Kracke and Congresson William N. Calder, representing the pe ent Republican leadership in Kings Com ty, William Barnes, jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, immediate got in touch with Timothy L. Woodry the former leader. He asked Mr. Wood ruff to meet him, and they spent some time together yesterday afternoon.

It is understood that Mr. Woodruff told the state chairman that the Kings County delegates would be for the renomin of President Taft, and that the delegates to the state convention would favor the instruction of the delegates-at-large for the President. This does not suit Mr. Barner at all. Not that he expects in the final analysis to be against President Taft, but would have to confer with him. So Mr. Barnes asked Mr. Woodruff if it

would not be possible for him to get back into politics again long enough to elect some delegates who would work with the Mr. Barnes was not divulged, but it is believed he told him that there was little use of trying to stir up anti-Taft sentiment in Kings County. Mr. Barnes realizes that the chances are that he will not control the next state convention for a reactionary platform and

an uninstructed delegation, and he is beginning to get exceedingly busy looking after his own laurels. Naturally, he denied a story that he had announced his conversion to the Taft cause. He has made no such announcement, and he does not intend to make any. He wants to keep the other leaders guessing just as long as he "If the delegates to the state convention

wish to indorse President Taft they will do so," declared Mr. Barnes sagely, "But the whole discussion of what the delegates will do is absurd, because 500,000 persons have to vote for those delegates on March 26 at the primaries. What I am chiefly concerned in is the platform." Mr. Barnes said he would go to Havana

the latter part of the week to get a little rest before beginning hard work. On his way back he will stop off in Washington for a talk with President Taft and others. ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK IN OHIO

Accepts Invitation to Address Delegates

to Constitutional Convention. Columbus, Feb. 12.-Former President Theodore Roosevelt will address the dele-

gates attending Ohio's fourth constitutional

convention Wednesday, February 21. The ex-President accepted an invitation to speak in a letter received to-day by C. B. Galbreath, secretary of the convention. In his letter of acceptance Colonel Roose velt says:

I have been declining all invitations to speak, but this seems to me not so much an invitation to speak as a request that I help the representatives of a great state who are engaged in doing the greatest and most fundamental piece of governmental work on behalf of the citizens of that state,



The Officers and Directors of The Mutual Bank announce the opening today of the new Mutual Bank building and Safe Deposit Vaults, at 49 and 51 West 33rd Street, New York.

This building is not to be confused with improvised banking facilities in rented space. It has been built for and will be occupied solely by The Mutual Bank. It is a modern banking structure, designed throughout to accommodate an institution which long ago outgrew its former quarters. Both the bank proper and the safe deposit vaults have been built to The Mutual Bank's own specifications and requirements.

The location of the new Mutual Bank building, at West 33rd Street, just a few feet from Broadway, and in the heart of the city, makes it one of the most centrally situated banks in New York, and unusually convenient for important business institutions now locating in this section of the city. Its appointments, moreover, are unique in the measure of convenience they afford to patrons.

The growth and success of The Mutual Bank may be briefly and chiefly attributed to its stability, to the efficiency of its methods, to its personal service to the individual, as well as to that conservatism of policy which must ever remain the best and wisest of banking traditions.

> Interest allowed on Time Certificates of Deposit, and on check accounts carrying adequate balances. The Bank's officers will also welcome an opportunity to advise with prospective depositors at any time

DIRECTORS

OFFICERS CHABLES A. SACKETT

RICHARD DELAPIRED. Chebra SAMUEL MeMILLAN ANDREW J. CONNICK CHARLES A. SACKETT IRADORE SAKS . P. W. KINNAN CHABLES P. TAFT JAMES THOMSO CORNELIUS VANDERSILT E. A. MCALPIN

HUGH N. KIRKLAND Fice-Pres, and Cashie BUGENE GALVIN

JOHN C. VAN CLEAF

THE MUTUAL BANK 49-51 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET

NEW YORK